

Required Report: Required - Public Distribution **Date:** July 18, 2022

Report Number: SF2022-0019

Report Name: Grain and Feed Update

Country: South Africa - Republic of

Post: Pretoria

Report Category: Grain and Feed

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Report Highlights:

The sharp upsurge in the cost of farming inputs for corn farmers in South Africa intensified the risk of production in a weather dependent industry, despite record-high commodity prices. As a result, Post forecasts that South Africa's corn area will stay flat in marketing year 2022/23. However, South Africa should maintain its status as a net exporter of corn under normal weather conditions. South Africa's corn crop in marketing year 2021/22 is estimated at 15.3 million metric tons, a drop of nine percent from the previous year's crop of 17.0 million metric tons, mainly due to excessive rainfall during the early parts of the season. However, marketing year 2021/22's corn crop is the fourth largest on record for South Africa and the third consecutive year of surpassing 15.0 million metric tons of corn.

Executive Summary

Post forecasts that South Africa's commercial corn area that will be planted in marketing year (MY¹) 2022/23, will remain flat at 2.6 million hectares (MHa). The current high input cost environment is deterring any bullish outlook in expanding corn area, despite record high commodity prices. In addition, Post foresees that the positive trend in soybean plantings will continue in MY 2022/23, affecting an expansion in corn area. Assuming normal weather conditions and including the subsistence farming sector, South Africa's total corn crop for MY 2022/23 is forecast to reach 15.6 million metric tons (MMT). As a result, South Africa should maintain its status as a net exporter of corn in MY 2022/23. Post estimates South Africa could export around 2.5 MMT of corn on an estimated commercial corn crop of 15.0 MMT.

South Africa's corn crop for MY 2021/22 is estimated at 15.3 MMT, which is nine percent less than MY 2020/21's corn crop of 17.0 MMT, mainly due to excessive rainfall at the start of the growing season and a four percent drop in area. However, MY 2021/22's corn crop is the fourth largest on record and the third-consecutive year of production surpassing 15.0 million tons. South Africa's four largest corn crops on record were produced in the past six years, mainly driven by increased yields.

In MY 2021/22, Post estimates South Africa will export 2.2 MMT. Taiwan, Japan, and Vietnam are currently the three major markets for South Africa's corn. In MY 2020/21, South Africa exported 3.7 MMT of corn, an upsurge of 47 percent from MY 2019/20 after the production of the second largest corn crop on record. Taiwan, Japan, Vietnam, South Korea, and Botswana were the major markets for South Africa's corn in MY2020/21.

US\$1 = Rand 17.14 (7/11/2022)

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¹ The marketing years used in the text refers to the USDA marketing years in the PS&D table, and do not necessarily correspond with the marketing years used by the South African grain industry.

CORN

Production

Post forecasts that South Africa's commercial corn area in MY 2022/23 will stay flat at 2.6 MHa (also refer to Table 1). The current high input cost environment is deterring any bullish outlook in expanding corn area. The record high commodity prices and three consecutive bumper crops provide financial support to absorb some of these costs, but higher input costs intensify the risk of production in a weather-dependent industry. In addition, Post foresees that the positive trend in soybean plantings will continue in the MY 2022/23 MY, affecting the expansion in corn area. Farmers in South Africa planted a record area of 925,300 ha with soybeans in MY 2021/22, an increase of 12 percent from the previous marketing year. As a result, soybeans now represent more than 20 percent of the area planted with summer rainfall field crops, while twenty years ago it was a mere four percent. Post foresees that this positive trend in soybean plantings will continue in MY 2022/23 (for additional information please refer to South Africa: Oilseeds and Products Annual | USDA Foreign Agricultural Service). As soybean generally use fewer farming inputs, especially fertilizer, than corn, the high cost of inputs will further contribute to soybean expansion.

Assuming normal weather conditions and including the subsistence farming sector, South Africa's total corn crop for the MY 2022/23 could reach 15.6 MMT, which is slightly larger than the expected corn crop of 15.3 MMT in MY 2021/22 (refer to Table 1). Post contacts indicate that adequate fertilizer is available in the market, and commercial farmers are incentivized by record corn prices to promote strong yields.

Table 1

Area Planted, Yield and Production of Commercial and Subsistence Corn in South Africa

	Area 1,000ha	Yield MT/ha	Prod. 1,000MT	Area 1,000ha	Yield MT/ha	Prod. 1,000MT	Area 1,000ha	Yield MT/ha	Prod. 1,000MT
MY		2020/21 (actual)			2021/22 (estimate))		2022/23 (forecast)
Commercial production									
White	1,692	5.1	8,600	1,575	4.8	7,470	1,550	5.2	8,100
Yellow	1,063	7.3	7,715	1,048	6.7	7,208	1,050	6.5	6,900
Sub Total	2,755	5.9	16,315	2,623	5.6	14,678	2,600	5.7	15,000
Subsistence production									
White	276	1.7	445	297	1.6	482	220	1.8	400
Yellow	87	2.3	191	82	2.3	185	80	2.5	200
Sub Total	363	1.8	636	379	1.8	667	300	2.0	600
TOTAL	3,118	5.4	16,951	3,002	5.1	15,345	2,900	5.4	15,600

Source: Crop Estimates Committee (CEC) and Post estimates

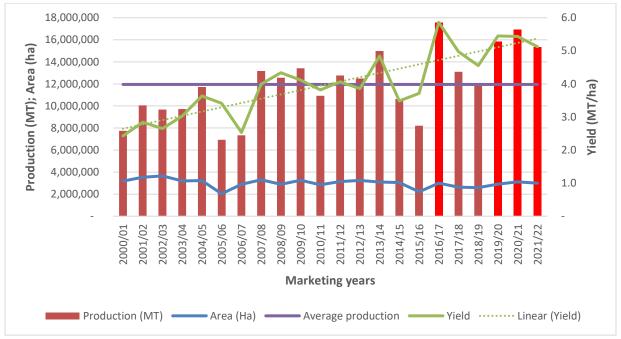
On June 22, 2022, the Crop Estimates Committee (CEC) released South Africa's fifth commercial production estimate for summer rainfall crops in MY 2021/22 (see <u>Dalrrd-Crop Estimates</u>). The CEC estimates the South African commercial corn crop at 14.7 MMT on 2.6 MHa at a national average yield of 5.6 MT/ha. The CEC estimates the commercial white corn crop at 7.5 MMT, a decline of 13 percent from the previous season. The CEC estimates the commercial yellow corn crop at 7.2 million tons, seven percent lower than the 7.7 MMT produced in MY 2020/21.

The CEC also released the production estimates for the subsistence farming sector's corn crop. According to the CEC, subsistence farmers planted 378,800 ha of corn in MY 2021/22, marginally more than in the previous marketing. Corn production by the subsistence sector is estimated at 667,000 MT, five percent larger than the 636,440 MT produced in MY 2020/21. This means South Africa's total corn crop for MY 2021/22 MY is estimated at 15.3 MMT on 3.0 MHa, which is nine percent smaller than MY 2020/21's corn crop of 17.0 MMT, mainly due to excessive rainfall at the start of the growing season that impacted negatively on yields and a four percent drop in area.

However, MY 2021/22's corn crop is the fourth largest crop ever produced in South Africa and the third consecutive year of surpassing 15 million tons of corn. This means that South Africa's four largest corn crops on record were produced in the past six years, mainly driven by increased yields (see Figure 1). South Africa's corn yields more than doubled the past 20 years, substantiating the positive impact the adoption of new production technologies, such as Genetically Engineered seed, precision farming, reduce/no-tillage etc. have on production output.

Figure 1

The Area Planted, Production and Yields of Corn in South Africa



Source: South Africa Grain Information Service (Sagis)

Consumption

South Africa's economic growth outlook over the medium term continues to be lackluster due to prevailing policy uncertainty, structural constraints, including restrains in electricity generation, the impact of the Russia/Ukraine conflict and the remaining consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic. The struggling domestic economy will hinder any major upsurges in the demand for corn, especially with the current upward trend in commodity prices. As a result, Post maintains its previous estimate and forecast for the commercial demand for corn in South Africa in MY 2021/22 and MY 2022/23 at 11.8 MMT and 12.0 MMT, respectively. This represents a marginal growth rate from MY 2020/21.

Post made marginal changes to its previous estimate for the commercial demand for corn in MY2020/21 to correlate with the final consumption figures released by the South African Grain Information Services (Sagis) in June 2022. Total commercial consumption is estimated at 11.6 MMT, with white corn (primarily for human consumption) contributing 63 percent, and yellow corn (primarily for feed) contributing 37 percent.

Table 2 outlines the commercial consumption for white corn and yellow corn in South Africa for the MY 2020/21 (actual), MY 2021/22 (estimate), and MY 2022/23 (forecast).

Table 2

Commercial Consumption of White and Yellow Corn in South Africa

CORN (1,000 MT)	White	Yellow	Total	White	Yellow	Total	White	Yellow	Total
MY	2020/21			2021/22			2022/23		
Human	4,887	688	5,575	5,000	650	5,650	5,100	650	5,750
Animal	2,407	3,491	5,898	1,000	5,000	6,000	1,000	5,100	6,100
Other	29	73	102	50	100	150	50	100	150
TOTAL	7,323	4,252	11,575	6,050	5,750	11,800	6,150	5,850	12,000

Source: Sagis

Note: Please note that consumption figures in the PS&D table vary, as those also include corn utilized by the subsistence farming sector and on-farm usages.

Trade

South Africa is expected to maintain its status as a net exporter of corn in MY 2022/23. Post estimates South Africa will export around 2.5 MMT of corn on an estimated commercial corn crop of 15.0 MMT.

For MY 2021/22, Post estimates South Africa will export 2.2 MMT. In the first eight weeks of MY 2021/22, South Africa already exported 708,878 MT of corn, primarily to Taiwan, Japan, and Vietnam (see also Table 3).

In MY 2020/21, South Africa exported 3.7 MMT of corn, an upsurge of 47 percent from MY 2019/20, after the production of the second largest corn crop on record. South Africa exported almost 3.0 MMT of yellow corn and 734,942 MT of white corn. Taiwan, Japan, Vietnam, South Korea, and Botswana were the major markets for South Africa's corn. These five markets represented almost 80 percent of South Africa's corn exports in MY 2020/21.

Table 3South Africa's Exports of Corn in the 2020/21 MY and 2021/22 MY

May	2020/21 M 1, 2021 – Ap (1,000 ton	r 30, 2022	2021/22 MY ¹ May 1, 2022 – Apr 30, 2023 (1,000 tons)				
Countries	White corn	Yellow corn	Total	Countries	White corn	Yellow corn	Total
Export Destinations				Export Destinations			
Taiwan	0	880	880	Taiwan	0	230	230
Japan	0	825	825	Japan	0	136	136
Vietnam	0	500	500	Vietnam	0	110	110
South Korea	0	430	430	Portugal	53	0	53
Botswana	243	12	255	South Korea	0	52	52
Italy	174	27	201	Italy	45	0	45
Namibia	123	44	167	Botswana	32	1	33
Eswatini	46	103	149	Eswatini	7	10	17
Mozambique	74	44	118	Mozambique	6	6	12
Spain	0	103	103	Lesotho	9	1	10
Lesotho	53	0	53	Namibia	4	4	8
Angola	17	16	33	Angola	0	2	2
Ghana	0	10	10				
Zimbabwe	5	0	5				
Saudi Arabia	0	2	2				
Seychelles	0	1	1				
TOTAL EXPORTS	735	2,997	3,732	TOTAL EXPORTS	156	552	708

Source: Sagis

Note: 1. Preliminary export data from May 1, 2021, to June 24, 2022

Prices

South Africa's local corn prices are trading in correlation with export parity levels, an indication of the availability of surplus corn in the local market (see Figure 2 and Figure 3). However, during the past four months local corn prices surged by almost 30 percent following the trend of higher global corn prices driven largely by uncertainty in the market created by the Russia-Ukraine conflict. Local yellow corn prices reached a record high of R4,905/MT (\$286/MT) on May 16, 2022, while local white corn prices were also trading above R4,500/MT (\$263/MT) nearing the record prices of R5,280/MT (\$308/MT) reached during the drought of MY 2015/16. Table 4 indicates the current and future prices of South African corn as of July 11, 2022. Local corn prices will continue to move with export parity levels for the rest of the season and will be influenced by the uncertainty created Russia-Ukraine conflict, the United States corn crop, the progress in local corn exports, and South Africa's volatile exchange rate.

Table 4

Local Corn Prices

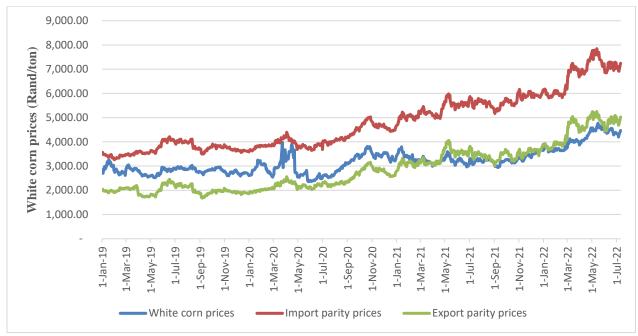
Commodity	Futures prices (year/month)							
	2022/07	2022/09	2022/12	2023/03	2023/05			
White corn	R4,469/MT	R4,492/MT	R4,539/MT	R4,510/MT	R4,142/MT			
	(\$261/MT)	(\$262/MT)	(\$265/MT)	(\$263/MT)	(\$242/MT)			
Yellow corn	R4,442/MT	R4,457/MT	R4,524/MT	R4,502/MT	R4,200/MT			
	(\$259/MT)	(\$260/MT)	(\$264/MT)	(\$263/MT)	(\$245/MT)			

Source: GrainSA (as of 7/11/2022)

Note: US\$1 = Rand 17.14

Figure 2

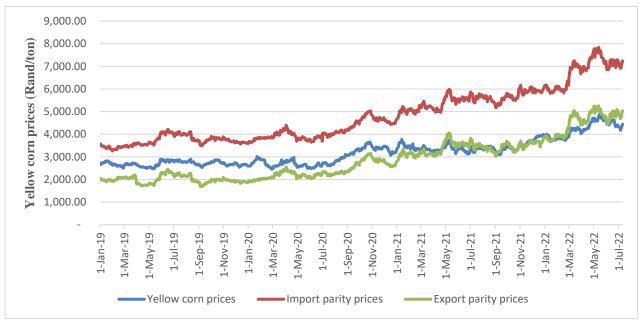
The Trend in the Local Price for White Corn since January 2019



Source: GrainSA

Figure 3

The Trend in the Local Price for Yellow Corn since January 2019



Source: GrainSA

Table 5 Corn Production, Supply and Distribution

Corn	2020/	2021	2021/	2022	2022/2023 May 2022		
Market Year Begins	May 2	2020	May 2	2021			
South Africa	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	3118	3118	3000	3002	3100	2900	
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	2117	2117	2578	2124	2378	1969	
Production (1000 MT)	16951	16951	16300	15345	17300	15600	
MY Imports (1000 MT)	10	8	0	0	0	C	
TY Imports (1000 MT)	6	0	0	0	0	C	
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	1	0	0	0	0	C	
Total Supply (1000 MT)	19078	19076	18878	17469	19678	17569	
MY Exports (1000 MT)	3800	3732	3200	2200	3700	2500	
TY Exports (1000 MT)	2751	2751	3500	2000	3700	2000	
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	6900	7200	7300	7300	7300	7400	
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	5800	6020	6000	6000	6000	6100	
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	12700	13220	13300	13300	13300	13500	
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	2578	2124	2378	1969	2678	1569	
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	19078	19076	18878	17469	19678	17569	
Yield (MT/HA)	5.4365	5.4365	5.4333	5.1116	5.5806	5.3793	

(1000 HA),(1000 MT),(MT/HA)
MY = Marketing Year, begins with the month listed at the top of each column
TY = Trade Year, which for Corn begins in October for all countries. TY 2022/2023 = October 2022 - September 2023

Attachments:

No Attachments